

National Historic Preservation Act 50 Year Anniversary Tool Kit



The Martin Luther King Jr. Birthplace is on the National Register of Historic Places.

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National Historic Preservation Act: Introduction and Key Points

Enclosed is a discussion guide on the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This guide serves as an introduction to the legislation historically signed into law on October 15, 1966. All park units and staff can use this guide to educate and engage visitors on the importance of Cultural Resources and to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act.

In order to fulfill our agency mission to preserve the nation’s cultural heritage, the National Park Service protects and manages numerous cultural resources within NPS units, as well as leads historic preservation efforts in communities nationwide. The 50th Anniversary of the NHPA provides an opportunity to celebrate the legacy of cultural resource preservation in America, teach our nation about the special places we steward and protect, and encourage the next generation of preservation professionals and enthusiasts to learn about our nation’s diverse national identity.

This guide focuses on the key points of the NHPA:

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Introduction to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Historic Preservation has a long history of bringing together a vast inter-disciplinary set of professions, resources, people, and ideals with a shared vision of managing change over time, and in the end preserving our cultural heritage. The early years of historic preservation in America are highlighted through the successes of grass roots organizations such as the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association (1858) and early municipal ordinances in New Orleans (1925) and Charleston (1930), all seeking to preserve culture, architecture, and a sense of place that was defining and meaningful to the history and significance of these locations.¹ On a national level the earliest legislations that promoted preservation and conservation of cultural resources included the 1906 Antiquities Act, the 1916 Organic Act which established the National Park Service, and the 1935 Historic Sites Act. Collectively, these Acts set a mission to designate, protect, and document historic resources. Additionally, these laws regulated treatments of historic resources across the nation for the benefit, inspiration, and enjoyment of present and future generations.

During the 20th century, after the Great Depression and World War II, the nation was altered in ways never imagined. No longer financially deprived, the nation sought development within its borders inspired by defense strategies observed during the War. A growth in population drove development in the United States to unprecedented levels and resulted in the remaking of our landscape through federal legislation. Highways altered our connections, housing acts created a boom in the construction industry, and urban renewal programs saw the wholesale destruction of historic buildings and neighborhoods, parklands, and archaeological sites. However, this destruction ultimately became the impetus for the movement that would later create the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

During this movement, a broad range of people with various interests all sympathetic to historic preservation came together to preserve our cultural heritage. In September 1963 the National Trust for Historic Preservation and Colonial Williamsburg staged an international seminar at Williamsburg, VA, that generated a statement calling for a national inventory of historic properties and a mechanism for considering their protection. Seminar attendees discussed internal revenue code changes—allowing substantial tax credits for certified historic rehabilitations—publications such as *With Heritage So Rich*, and renewed rally cries from the grassroots organizations and historic municipalities across the country for preservation of

¹ For more information on these groups and their preservation efforts: www.mountvernon.org/about/mount-vernon-ladies-association; www.nola.gov/vcc; and Stephanie Yuhl, *A Golden Haze of Memory: The Making of Historic Charleston* (Chapel Hill: Univ. of North Carolina Press, 2005).

cultural resources. In the end this collaborative effort led to the creation and passing of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966.²

Since its passage in 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act has been significantly amended in 1976, 1980, and 1992. Today the Act stands as the backbone of preservation law within the United States and supports a wide variety of activities and projects that incorporate major themes of earlier preservation-minded legislation. These professional disciplines are more commonly referred to as Cultural Resources Management.

National Historic Preservation Act Content

The National Historic Preservation Act was signed into law on October 15, 1966 by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

The preamble of the National Historic Preservation Act states:

Congress [declared] that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic heritage; the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved . . . in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people; . . . the preservation of this irreplaceable heritage is in the public interest so that . . . cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, economic, and energy benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Americans; . . . and although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals . . . it is necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities.³

From these inspiring words the framework for a federal preservation program was created with four separate titles within the NHPA, each containing different sections that outline designation mechanisms: the National Register of Historic Places; resource identification and assessment processes commonly referred to as compliance; creation of cooperating partners such as State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices and Certified Local Governments; funding qualifications; and the requirements for formalized preservation education.

We encourage you to read the NHPA in its entirety but for this toolkit we are only going to elaborate on a few critical components and sections.

² Lady Bird Johnson, First Lady of President Lyndon B. Johnson, asked many people to write true stories about the loss of older communities because of highway construction and urban renewal. Published in 1966, the collection of stories featured in *With Heritage So Rich* sparked interest and concern among many Americans and government officials to take action to protect our shared history. United States Conference of Mayors, Special Committee on Historic Preservation, *With Heritage So Rich: A Report* (New York: Random House, 1966).

³ *National Historic Preservation Act*, Public Law 89-665, 89th Congress, 2nd Session (October 15, 1966)

National Register of Historic Places (NR)

“The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation. The National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources.”⁴

The National Historic Preservation Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to expand and maintain the NR, establishes criteria for inclusion on the list, and outlines the nomination process. The National Register of Historic Places Program is managed and administered by the National Park Service, in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Office and other Federal agencies. This NPS program is responsible for:

- Reviewing nominations submitted by states, tribes, and other federal agencies and listing eligible properties in the National Register
- Offering guidance on evaluating, documenting, and listing different types of historic places through the National Register Bulletin series and other publications
- Helps qualified historic properties receive preservation benefits and incentives
- Manages the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Program that transfers historic federal light stations to new owners
- Sponsors the Cultural Resources Diversity Program to diversify historic preservation and cultural resource management

Is your park listed on the National Register of Historic Places? What historic resources are listed? Buildings, districts, or sites?

For more information on the National Register please contact your park Cultural Resources Specialist, or visit <http://www.nps.gov/nr/research/>.

National Historic Landmarks (NHLs)

The NHL Program was created in 1935, with the passage of the Historic Sites Act. In 1966, after the establishment of the National Register, the NHL program was encompassed within it.

National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Today, just over 2,500 historic places bear this national distinction. Working with citizens throughout the nation, the National Historic Landmarks Program draws upon the expertise of National Park Service staff who guide the nomination process for new Landmarks and provide assistance to existing Landmarks.⁵

⁴ “National Register of Historic Places,” www.nps.gov/nr.

⁵ “National Historic Landmarks Program,” <https://www.nps.gov/nhl/>

NHLs come in many forms: historic buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts. A historic site may be important enough to receive designation as an NHL if it:

- Is the location with the strongest association with a turning point or significant event in American history.
- Is the best location to tell the story of an individual who played a significant role in the history of the United States.
- Is an exceptional representation of a particular building or engineering method, technique, or building type in the country.
- Provides the potential to yield new and innovative information about the past through archeology.

The federal government owns less than 16% of the NHLs in America. The rest are owned by private individuals, universities, non-profit organizations, certified local governments and other non-federal entities. Designation of NHLs helps recognize, preserve, and protect important locations and may provide it with additional protections from development, and may also make the property eligible for preservation grants and technical preservation assistance. The purpose of this level of designation:

- Ensures that stories of nationally important historic events, places, or persons are recognized and preserved for the benefit of all citizens
- May provide the property's historic character with a measure of protection against any project initiated by the Federal government
- May ensure eligibility for grants, tax credits, and other opportunities to maintain a property's historic character

All National Historic Landmarks are also listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Does your park or Gateway Community have any NHLs? Can you identify any NHLs across the nation?

For more information on NHLs please contact your park's Cultural Resources Specialist or visit <http://tps.cr.nps.gov/nhl/> to search by location.

Compliance: Sections 106 and 110

Section 106: Process

Since the establishment of the National Park Service in 1916, as an organization, we have been entrusted with preserving the nation's most important natural and cultural resources "unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." Section 106 of NHPA ensures that our organization recognizes the historic resources we have and seeks to promote the preservation of the resources.

Section 106 of the NHPA mandates that the federal government, prior to the expenditure of any funds or an issuance of any permit or license, must consider the effects of our undertakings on historic resources. Historic resources include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This section also requires that all federal agencies give the **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation** (ACHP) and all interested parties a reasonable opportunity to comment on the proposed undertakings.

The process established under section 106 of the NHPA was created largely to apply to other federal agencies whose programs regularly impaired or damaged historic properties and places. Oftentimes a structure or site's historical significance is unknown. The 106 process allows the public and other knowledgeable experts the chance to inform the agency of possible resources issues before damage is done. If discussions encouraged by the 106 process are integrated into project planning and design early on, this legislation can effectively lessen or block potential damage to historic sites or places by other federal projects.

For more detailed information on the compliance process please ask your park's Cultural Resources Specialist or visit the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation webpage for the amended regulations and general guidelines: <http://www.achp.gov/work106.html/>.

Section 110: Identification and Evaluation of Historic Resources

Section 110 of the NHPA is essential to cultural resources management and charges the federal agency to identify historic resources that it is responsible for and plan for their preservation prior to initiating Section 106. As a reminder, cultural resources within the NPS are archeological resources, structures, cultural landscapes, ethnographic resources, and museum objects.

Broadly, Section 110 of the NHPA is the process of identifying and evaluating the NPS historic resources and their significance, which then may lead to a listing on the National Register of Historic Places. An official listing on the National Register or just the resource's eligibility to be listed allows us to proceed with the Section 106 process, thus considering the effects of our actions on those important and significant resources. Additionally, this section of the act states that, "each federal agency shall use to the maximum extent feasible, historic properties available to the agency" prior to acquiring, leasing, or construction new buildings for agency purposes.

Specifically, Section 110 lays out the framework to which each federal agency's preservation program should manage. These benchmarks of management include:

- Cultural resources under agency jurisdiction or control are to be managed and maintained in a way that considers the preservation of their historic, archeological, architectural, and cultural values.
- Cultural resources not under agency jurisdiction or control but potentially affected by agency actions are to be fully considered in agency planning (Section 106).
- Preservation related activities should be carried out in consultation with other federal, state, and local agencies, American Indian tribes, and the private sector. Procedures for

compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA are to be consistent with regulations issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

- An agency may not grant assistance or license or permit to an applicant who damages or destroys cultural resources with the intent of avoiding the requirements of Section 106, unless specific circumstances warrant such assistance.

Thus this Section of the Act establishes our commitment to preserving our cultural heritage and acknowledging the value of our past, and the mission to prevent damage or destruction of those resources, directly relating it back to the fundamental mission of the National Park Service established in the Organic Act.

Federal Preservation Programs

State Historic Preservation Offices

When considering the grass roots beginnings of historic preservation and the importance of local knowledge, the federal preservation program recognizes that states and tribes are more informed regarding their cultural resources than the federal government. With that understanding, the NHPA provides for the designation and an appointment of a “State Historic Preservation Officer” (SHPO) to administer a state historic preservation program to:

- Cooperate with federal, local, and private organizations to conduct statewide surveys and conduct assessments (Section 110) and nominate properties for listing on the National Register
- Assist with the distribution of federal monetary assistance for state preservation projects
- Educate, train, provide technical assistance to, and provide public information on preservation projects throughout the state
- Consult with federal agencies when applicable, such as commenting on Federal actions in the Section 106 or the review and compliance process
- Work with communities to foster local governments that can be designated by the National Park Service as Certified Local Governments (CLG), allowing them to carry out some provisions of the NHPA
- Advise and assist property owners and evaluate proposals for those income producing properties eligible for the Federal rehabilitation tax credit
- Craft a statewide historic preservation plan that is site specific and regionally recognized

Tribal Historic Preservation Offices

When applicable, a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) may assume all the duties and responsibilities of a SHPO with respect to tribal lands. THPOs are established to foster communication and collaboration with the intent of establishing preservation programs that to the greatest extent possible take into consideration tribal values, encourage coordination among federally recognized Indian tribes, and are particular to native resources.

Tribal Historic Preservation Offices will be established through the Secretary of the Interior via the NHPA when:

- They are requested by the tribe's chief governing authority;
- The tribal preservation plan is fully capable of carrying out the functions of the program as defined by the tribal authority and;
- Remaining responsibilities for the SHPOs are defined

Historic Preservation Fund (HPF)

You may be asking yourself, how does all of this get paid for and where does the federal preservation assistance money come from? George Hartzog the former Director of the National Park Service was known to have stated that “money is policy.”⁶ With that concept in mind, funding provisions were laid out in the NHPA, and are referred to as the Historic Preservation Fund. The main assistance programs established are:

- Matching grants to state, tribal, and local governments to establish and administer preservation programs
- Directing grants for threatened NHLs, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian Organizations, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, and Palau, and religious properties
- Creating grants for training and demonstration projects

The Historic Preservation Fund is deposited with monetary receipts from offshore drilling leases. This fund is annually authorized \$150 million in funding and on average has been appropriated \$50 million annually.

For more information please contact your park Cultural Resources Specialist or the State, Tribal, Local Plans and Grants Division at: <http://www.nps.gov/orgs/1623/index.htm>.

Disciplines: Cultural Resources Management in the NPS

The NHPA translates specifically to the National Park Service into five types of resources that create disciplines collectively referred to as Cultural Resources Management, these resources types are:

- Archaeological Resources
- Ethnographic Resources
- Cultural Landscapes
- Historic and Pre-Historic Structures
- Museum Objects

⁶Barry Mackintosh, *The National Historic Preservation Act and The National Park Service: A History* (Washington, D.C.: History Division, NPS, DOI, 1986).

Cultural resources management is about research, planning, and stewardship, guided by DO-28 (Director's Order). Research is essential for a full understanding and interpretation of our cultural resources while simultaneously fulfilling mandates for identification and evaluation as established in Section 110 of the NHPA. The planning component of cultural resource management affords us the opportunity to integrate cultural resources concerns into project planning and management processes and affords us the ability to minimize if not avoid any adverse effects of our action on those resources (Section 106 process). Stewardship is the purpose of our organization. NPS Management Policies require that "pending planning decisions, all cultural resources will be protected and preserved in their existing conditions."⁷ With an interdisciplinary approach to resource management, adherence to the NHPA, and quality stewardship, we can assure the public that these special resources will be around for the education, appreciation, and enjoyment of future generations.

Follow up for Rangers

In addition to engaging in regular conversations with your park Cultural Resources Specialist (s) we would like to offer you some follow-up references and resources for you to explore and learn from

- Call to Action
- Cultural Resources Challenge
- Cultural Resources Academy
- NCPTT
- With Heritage So Rich
- NPS-DO-28
- Management Policy 2006
- Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Resources
- Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Streamlined Projects

Project Output/Input

Included in the NHPA50 Tool-Kit you will find the following components:

- Social Media Guide (digital copy)
- Junior Ranger Activity Book
- Junior Ranger Badges and Stickers

There is additional NHPA50 information available on the web at:

- NHPA50 website
- NPS's Cultural Resource Page <http://www.nps.gov/history/preservation.htm>
- Preservation50, www.preservation50.org

⁷ National Park Service, "NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline" (June 11, 1998), page 1.

The NHPA50 Tool-Kit is the product of a small working group formed in the 2015 NPS Generating Organizational Advancement and Leadership Academy (GOAL). The NHPA50 Tool-Kit was conceptualized, designed, and developed by Katherine Birmingham, Kelly Clark, Jenifer Eggleston, Gavin Gardner, AJ Lapré, and Kimberly Robinson. Many other NPS employees helped and offered their expertise, however, Rader Lane and Jill Staurowsky both from Grand Canyon and Joshua Wilks from WASO, have been major contributors to the project. Funding for the project was provided by the Office of the Associate Director for Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science. We appreciate your participation in celebrating this golden anniversary in a diamond year.

For more information on this tool-kit please feel free to contact a project representative in your region or your park's Cultural Resources Specialist.

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Social Media Tool Kit

Introduction

In 1966, 50 years after the creation of the National Park Service (NPS), President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) into law. The NHPA and its amendments are arguably the most powerful cultural and historic preservation laws in the United States. The NHPA has four major components:

- The National Register of Historic Places (National Register)- The National Register documents significant historic and archeological resources that are worth preserving.
- Section 106 Review- Requires review of projects on federal land or those receiving federal funds to evaluate potential impacts on cultural resources.
- State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO)- Established SHPOs and THPOs to guide preservation for individual states and tribal lands.
- Section 110- added in 1990, Section 110 calls on federal agencies to establish Historic Preservation programs to identify, evaluate, and protect historic properties.

What makes the National Parks “America’s Best Idea” is not only the setting aside of the land, but the preservation of the cultural and natural resources within them. With the NPS Centennial also occurring in 2016, there is an unparalleled opportunity to co-celebrate both milestones.

As part of the celebration of the NHPA anniversary, this plan will suggest ways individual park units, regions, and programs can highlight the significance of the NHPA in their own parks and communities, and link these ground-up efforts through social media. For the purpose of this plan, all suggestions will be written with Facebook in mind, but this plan could easily be adapted for other social media platforms.

Objectives

Due to the NHPA, tens of thousands of historic structures have been preserved and archeological sites identified. Millions of jobs have been created, and billions of dollars added to the economy. Over 80,000 sites are listed on the National Register, representing places in nearly every county in the nation. Without the NHPA, the landscape of our country would be unrecognizable.

As a leader in preservation, many are looking to the NPS to celebrate this anniversary in a memorable way. Through social media, individual parks and programs can integrate the #FindYourPark challenge and #NHPA50 to heighten awareness of our most precious resources.

Hashtag- #NHPA50

A hashtag is used to group similar posts so that fans can discover the larger community of pages talking about shared themes. It is recommended that the NPS agree on one single hashtag that all NHPA 50th anniversary posts use. The hashtag **#NHPA50** is short and to the point and should be used by all parks, programs and communities.

#NHPA50 can be used in conjunction with the NPS Centennial #FindYourPark, and the preservation partners' #Preservation50. Traction on the Find Your Park hashtag has been growing since the centennial initiative was launched. Including this hashtag in all #NHPA50 posts is recommended as it will better expose your posts to a larger audience.

How Do I Find Material to Post on the NHPA?

This is a great reason to collaborate! Every park and region, as well as the Washington Office (WASO) has cultural resource/resource management and other staff who are responsible for NHPA-related duties. Whether it's writing National Register nominations for your park sites, conducting compliance for park projects, or consulting with SHPOs or THPOs on park activities, there are likely a lot of interesting things to post about parks, programs, or communities!

Posts can be as simple as "This structure in our park is listed on the National Register," or as announcing a Section 106 scoping meeting for a large park project.

See examples below for post ideas.

October 15 shared Event ideas

October 15, 2016, is the official 50th anniversary of President Johnson signing the National Historic Preservation Act. This offers a great one day opportunity to have a nationwide social media impact. One suggestion that different NPS sites can share is to feature photos of Park Ranger's hugging a cultural resource. With safety, security, and the condition of the resource in mind, this could be an excellent way to showcase some of the culturally significant objects, buildings, and features in the NPS. For example photos could include:

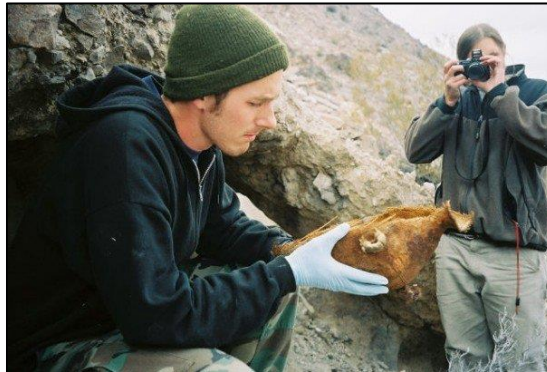
- Hugging Mary Colter's Desert View Watchtower at GRCA
- Hugging the Old North Bridge at MIMA
- An archeologist hugging their trowel.
- Hugging any number of historic resources on the National Register.

If many parks and individuals post similarly themed photos, the potential to get #NHPA50 trending on social media increases and in turn better spreads the goals of historic preservation.

Example Posts

The following are examples of typical Facebook posts that individual parks or programs could use for inspiration when considering promoting the 50th anniversary of NHPA. Posts can feature a national level site or location, or be tailored for a more local audience. ***Be creative, but make sure you don't inadvertently share sensitive information! Archeological site locations are often private to discourage looting, so work with park or regional archeologists to ensure that site locations aren't compromised.***

Section 106 Posts



Proposed road construction in Death Valley National Park triggered the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Park Archeologists surveyed the project area along the road to ensure that sites could be identified before being damaged by construction. Due to this work a number of new archeological sites were discovered including this small rock shelter that contained the remains of a prehistoric basket which was added to the park's museum collection. Without the NHPA and Section 106, we may have lost this important find forever!
#NHPA50 #FindYourPark

National Register Posts



Cedar Hill, the final home of Frederick Douglass, is located in the Anacostia neighborhood of Washington, D.C. The house has a commanding view of the city, and overlooks the Capitol. Douglass used to joke that the location allowed him to keep an eye on the politicians. Due to its association with Douglass, the home is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. #NHPA50 #FindYourPark



Mount Vernon was the beloved home of George Washington from 1754 to 1799. Washington would fuss over every aspect of the construction of his home from the floors to the curtains. Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1960, Mount Vernon has been restored to the Washington period as a new generation of preservationist continues to fuss over everything from the floors to the curtains. We think President Washington would approve. #NHPA50



The National Register of Historic Places protects the United States' most important historic sites including the White House, Golden Gate Bridge, Independence Hall, and the Bemidji Minnesota Paul Bunyan and Babe the Blue Ox statues. Built in 1937, the statue was added to the National Register in 1988 and is considered the second most photographed statue in the country behind Mount Rushmore. #NHPA50

Section 110 Posts

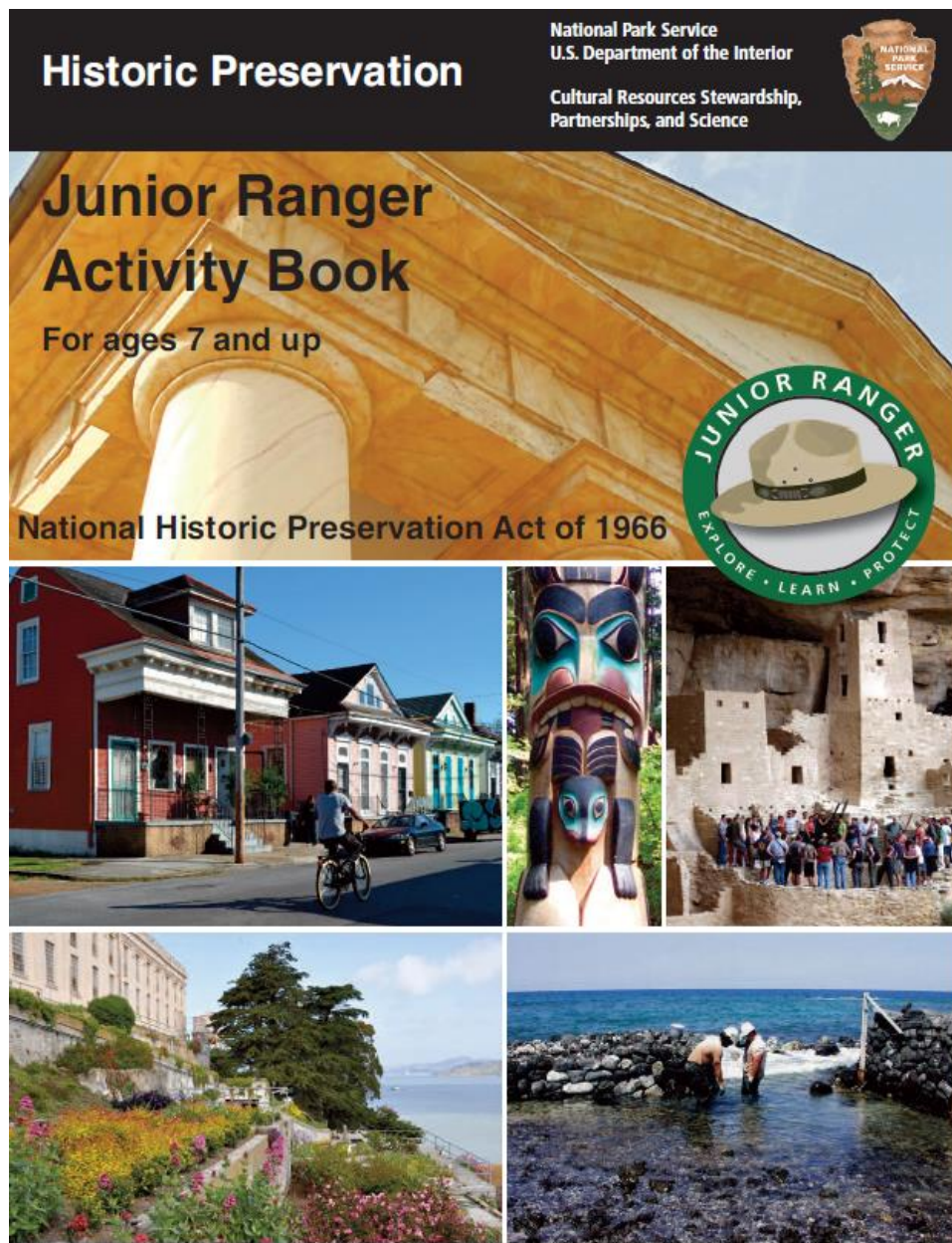


The National Park Service includes the Submerged Resource Center, home to a crew of cultural resource specialists trained to preserve incredible underwater sites. It is comforting to know that the preservation of America's cultural treasures does not stop at the water's edge. #NHPA50 #FindYourPark



Condition assessments of cultural resource sites are an annual occurrence for the National Park Service. Here, archeologists assess the condition of the adobe bricks at Pecos National Historical Park. These scheduled checkups help keep America's national treasures in good condition and well preserved for future generations. #NHPA50 #FindYourPark

Junior Ranger Book Answer Key



Understanding and appreciating our history is important for reflecting upon ourselves in the present day. This book aims to teach junior rangers basic concepts in historic preservation and the National Park Service's programs that help support these causes to commemorate the anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The National Park Service was created in 1916 so that the United States Government could care for important and special places.

Every National Park Service site is special. It is important to understand some of the reasons why a place is preserved and how we can help protect these places today.

Mission: The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

This Junior Ranger Booklet was funded by the National Park Service's Cultural Resources Program Office in Washington, D.C. It was produced by the 2015 "GOAL" (Generating Organizational Advancement and Leadership) Academy NHPA50 team as a part of a toolkit to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the 1966 Act.

2015 National Historic Preservation Act Junior Ranger Book: An activity book for ages 7 and up.

Special thanks to: Dr. Stephanie Toothman, Associate Director for Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science
Content and Edits: Katherine Birmingham, Kelly Clark, Jenifer Eggleston, Gavin Gardner, Rader Lane, AJ Lapre, Kimberly Robinson, and Jill Staurowsky.

Graphics, Layout, and Design: Rader Lane, AJ Lapre, Jill Staurowsky, and Joshua Wilks

Front Cover Photos (read left to right):

Arlington House, Robert E. Lee Memorial, Virginia;
New Marigny Neighborhood, New Orleans, Louisiana;
Sitka National Historical Park, Sitka, Alaska;
Mesa Verde National Park, Mesa Verde, Colorado
Alcatraz Gardens, San Francisco, California; and
Kaloko-Honōkohau National Historical Park, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.





Hello!!

In this book you can learn about the National Historic Preservation Act, complete fun activities, and explore ways you can help protect this nation's cultural resources!

Do your best, have FUN, and thank you for completing the NHPA50 Junior Ranger Book!

How to earn your NHPA50 Junior Ranger Badge:

You will find 11 different activities on pages 3 through 16. How old are you?

Ages 7-9: Complete 4 activities

Ages 10-12: Complete 7 activities

Ages 13 and up: Complete 10 activities

When you have completed the activities, return your book to a park ranger. Be prepared to tell him or her about what you have learned and how you can make a difference in the future of the National Park System.

If you do not complete the book during your visit, find the address of the visitor center and mail the completed book to the site and they will mail you a badge.

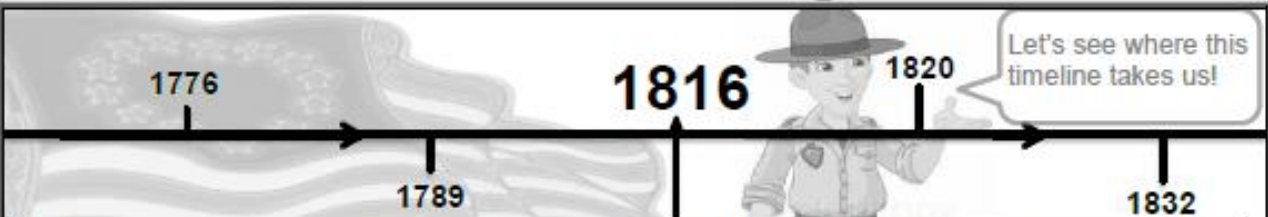


Who does this book belong to? **Draw your portrait** in the frame and **write your name** on the line below!



Jim Staurowski





1776 1789 **1816** 1820 1832

Preservation has a long history in our country. Let's follow the timeline to learn about early efforts to protect our past. For example, Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, was almost torn down in 1816. Thanks to a visit by American Revolutionary War Hero the Marquis de Lafayette, the building was saved to host a party thrown in his honor. His visit sparked an interest in saving important sites that remember our country's **achievements**.

Search for these key words that inspire us to preserve special places!

LOVE

HONOR

PROTECT

PRESERVE

SIGNIFICANT

LAW

PRIDE

HISTORY


REMEMBER


MONUMENT

X	L	J	O	T	R	Y	R	Y	O	C	E	F	B	Q
S	K	H	S	N	E	E	B	O	K	J	V	Q	H	W
N	I	W	M	A	Y	C	M	X	N	R	O	T	I	R
D	A	X	H	C	R	U	R	E	E	O	L	L	S	D
L	R	E	D	I	R	P	F	S	M	E	H	D	T	I
P	K	T	Z	F	G	U	E	R	G	B	R	Z	O	V
U	H	U	O	I	E	R	O	X	U	F	E	L	R	M
O	J	Y	P	N	P	R	I	C	P	D	J	R	Y	F
B	U	G	N	G	M	N	E	R	U	F	Y	E	D	E
K	Y	H	K	I	U	V	O	D	P	E	J	O	O	X
E	G	K	C	S	X	T	O	I	A	L	Q	F	A	N
X	G	R	L	Y	E	L	L	I	J	R	F	G	K	C
Y	B	H	V	C	P	S	V	X	S	S	L	Q	H	U
U	F	A	T	U	N	M	O	N	U	M	E	N	T	B
I	D	R	D	U	B	G	R	Q	R	I	T	N	R	N

A Closer Look! Sequoyah

Sequoyah was a Cherokee tribal member who was a painter, silversmith, and warrior but is most known for creating a writing system to preserve and continue the Cherokee language. His important work allowed for much of the Cherokee culture to be preserved and for their traditions to continue to today.





3

1848

1856

1861

1850

1865

When Mount Vernon, the home of President George Washington, fell into disrepair the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association fought to save the building and restore the property to its original beauty.

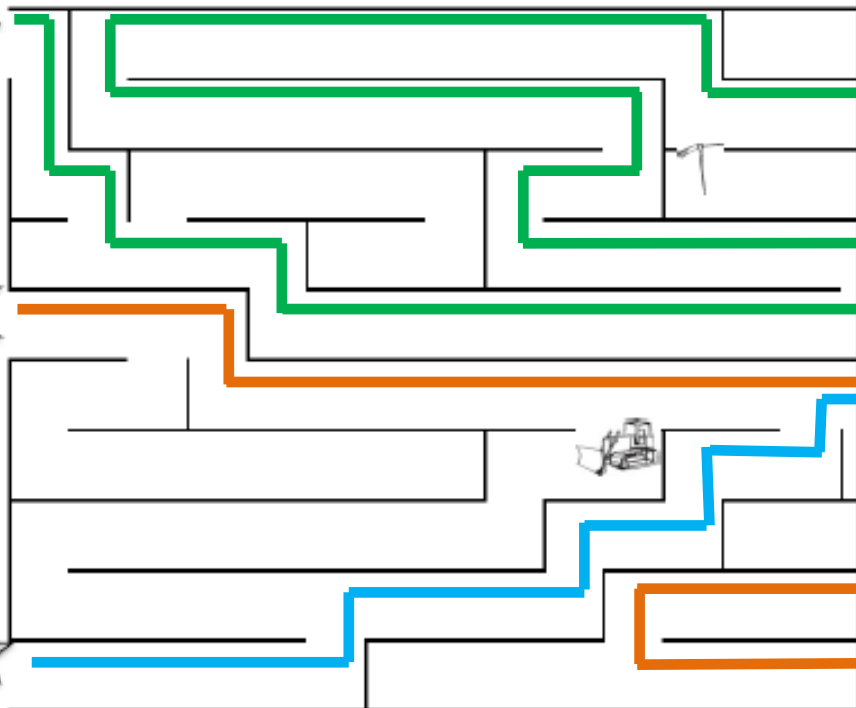
Help these protectors get to those sites that needed protection! Watch out for obstacles along the way!



Virginia McClurg



Draw yourself as a protector!



A Closer Look! Ann Pamela Cunningham

Ann Pamela Cunningham founded the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union to save Mount Vernon, the home of former President George Washington. After hearing of the terrible state of the building from her mother, Cunningham formed a group interested in saving the site. The women raised enough money to buy Mount Vernon and honored its history by making repairs.





1900

1901

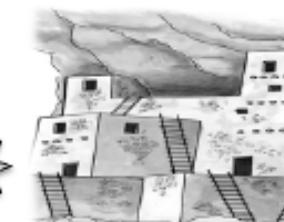
1890

1903

In Colorado, the remains of Mesa Verde are remnants of a once thriving ancient society nestled along steep cliffs and mesa tops. Virginia McClurg founded the Colorado Cliff Dwellings Association to protect evidence of prehistoric peoples at Mesa Verde. By raising money and petitioning Congress, she and other women succeeded in their efforts when the Theodore Roosevelt administration created Mesa Verde National Park in 1906.



Mount Vernon



Mesa Verde






1912 **1916** 1918

1914 1920


The Organic Act established the National Park Service, the first government group specifically designed to preserve public lands and National Monuments.

3




USS Arizona Memorial
Found on a Pacific island, this site memorializes those who lost their lives at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

4




Canyon de Chelly
(pronounced *de shay*)
This site celebrates the visual beauty of the southwest and honors the traditional culture of the Navajo people.



Impress a Ranger! Label some other National Park Service sites you have visited!


Brown v. Board
Located in the plains of the Midwest, this site commemorates a landmark political battle that helped overturn legal segregation in the United States.

6




Ellis Island
Generations of immigrants landed on the shores of this northeastern site. For many, this island was the gateway to freedom and prosperity in a new world.

5



7



1921

1925

1926

1924

1927

The ideals of preservation also inspired communities to come together to protect local historic districts. In 1925, in New Orleans, Louisiana, the Vieux Carré Commission formed to encourage people in their community to care for historic homes and businesses.



A Closer Look! Carter G. Woodson

Carter G. Woodson was an African-American historian, author, and journalist who created the Association for the Study of African American Life and History. Woodson's work showed that history belongs to the American people, and that our traditions, languages, food, and art are critical to our past and our future. He also founded Black History Month in the 1920s, an event that we still celebrate today. Learn more about his achievements at Carter G. Woodson National Historic Site.

Historic preservation includes traditions and ideas, not just physical things. Our languages, traditional foods, dances, and artwork are also worth saving. **Write a poem or song** describing the place where you live.

What makes it special?

Answers will vary.

This is a chance for

The Junior Ranger

To be creative!

1927

1929

1932

1928

1939

After the Great Depression began, the government established many social programs to create jobs and to help the nation get back on its feet. Some of these organizations—like the Civilian Conservation Corps—supported preservation projects all across the country.

In the 1930s, several Civilian Conservation Corps companies were sent to Grand Canyon National Park to build trails, plant trees in the Village, and construct buildings and telephone lines. **Imagine** that you are a member of CCC Company 818. **Write a letter** home to your family describing your job. Is it hard? Why is it important?

Dear reader,

Answers will vary.

If the importance of their “work” isn’t identified in the letter, ask

the Junior Ranger why the CCC’s hard work and sacrifice

were crucial for preservation!



CCC boys taking a “letter-writing” class in 1933



1941

1956

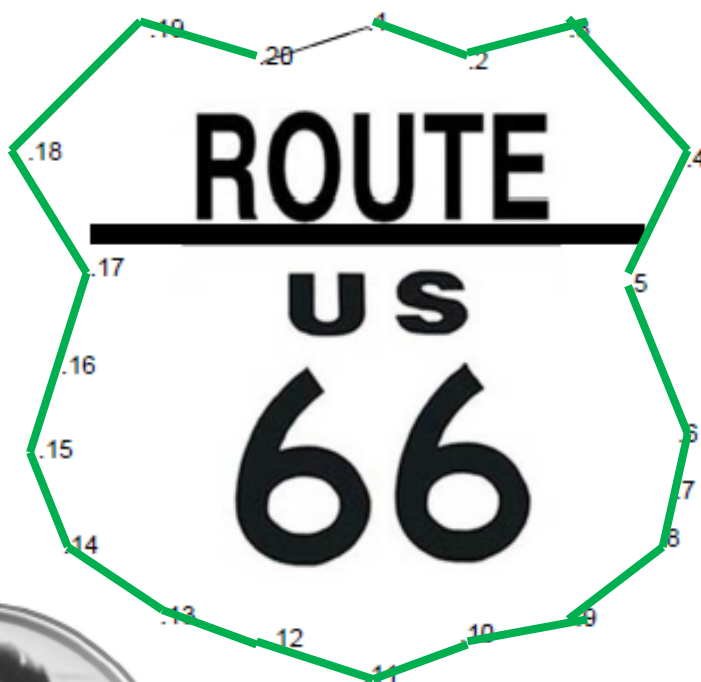
1957

1945

1960

The 1956 Federal Aid Highway Act created roads all across the country that sometimes harmed historic districts, buildings, and archeological sites. Today, any federal project must consider how it may help or hurt a historic site or property. What makes this protection possible?

Connect the dots to discover the symbol of this famous highway!



There are over 100 National Historic Landmarks along Route 66!



A Closer Look! Lady Bird Johnson

Lady Bird Johnson, First Lady of President Lyndon B. Johnson, asked many people to write true stories about the loss of older communities because of highway construction and building new houses. These stories were published in a book called *With Heritage So Rich*. By collecting and sharing these stories, Lady Bird sparked interest and concern among many Americans and government officials to take action to protect our shared history.



1962

1965

1966

Let's take a closer look at 1966!

The **National Historic Preservation Act** responded to the need for stronger protection and preservation of our nation's cultural resources. A cultural resource is defined as evidence of past activities and accomplishments of people. This can include sites, buildings, objects, landscapes, or structures.

Unscramble these examples of **Cultural Resources** that the National Historic Preservation Act protects! These examples of Cultural Resources are found throughout pages 1-9.

SMAE DREEV **Mesa Verde** preserves the remains of past human activity. It is an **Archeological Resource**.

OUMNT NVNOER **Mount Vernon** is a material assembly which sheltered our first President. It is a **Historic Building**.

NDGRA YANCNO AGLIVEL **Grand Canyon Village** is a setting we have created in the natural world. It is a **Cultural Landscape**.

NANYCO ED LLCHEY **Canyon De Chelly** honors a site that contains structures, landscapes, objects, and natural features of significance to traditions associated with a group of people. It is an **Ethnographic Resource**.

SUS NAZRIOA EMMLIAOR **USS Arizona Memorial** is a constructed resource that does not provide shelter. This is defined as **Historic Structure**.



1966

1966 was a very important year!

The National Historic Preservation Act is a law that requires the federal government to think very carefully about changes they make that can impact historic sites or resources. When the government wants to begin a new project, they need to follow this law to preserve our past from possible threats. The NHPA also asks our country to reuse historic places before we build new ones whenever possible.

- We keep a list of all historic places worthy of preservation, called **The National Register of Historic Places**.
- When we identify places that define our history as a nation, we give these places extra protection and designate them as **National Historic Landmarks**. The NHPA strengthened how we identify these sites.

How does the NHPA work? The government may decide to build a new building in a community. However, this building might be constructed over historic sites. Let's see how this law protects these special places . . .


First, the law requires the government to identify and document cultural resources near the proposed building through pictures, drawings, or reports. This process helps to document the resources so that future generations make sure they aren't damaged or changed.

The law also gives members of the public—that means you!—a chance to share their feelings about how the building may hurt or harm special places in their community. It also requires the government to work with local preservation groups before they construct the building.

Did You Know?

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Congress created the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1949 to make sure that everyone had a voice in historic preservation. This group reaches out to communities to help identify historic places that need protection. By working with the community, members of the National Trust can advocate for statewide or nationwide protection of special places in individual communities.



What did you learn about 1966?

1966 1968 1975

Fill in the blanks using words from page 12 to show what you know about the National Historic Preservation Act!

The National Register of H i s t o r i c P l a c e s is the official list of the nation's places worthy of preservation.

When we identify places that define our h i s t o r y as a nation, we give these places extra p r o t e c t i o n. The NHPA s t r e n g t h e n e d how we identify these sites, called National Historic L a n d m a r k s.

Members of the National Trust can a d v o c a t e for statewide or nationwide protection of special places in individual communities.


The NHPA requires the government to document cultural resources that may be harmed by new c o n s t r u c t i o n with pictures, d r a w i n g s, and r e p o r t s. The law also gives the public a chance to share their f e e l i n g s about special places in their community.


Write down the circled letters in order to discover the goal of NHPA, National Park Service, and other conservation groups:

P r e s e r v a t i o n

Did You Know? Historic American Buildings Survey

During the Great Depression, the National Park Service drew up a proposal to create jobs for out-of-work architects by asking them to survey all of America's great historic buildings. Today, this group continues to document in detailed plans, drawings, and photographs over half a million historic sites in the United States.





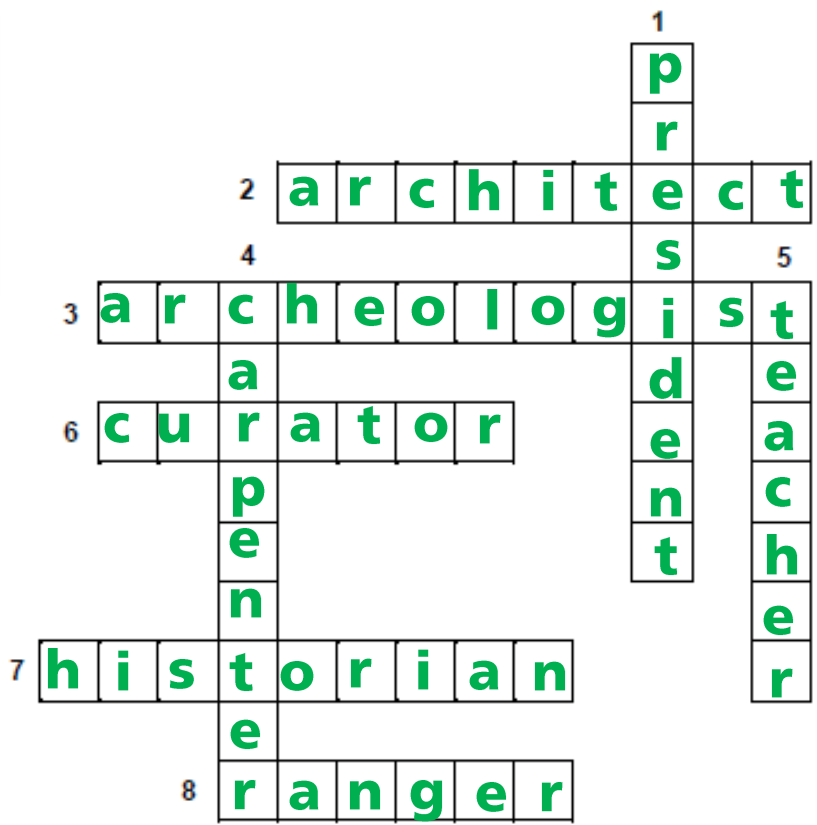
Careers Crossword!

We made it to today!
But what will the future hold?

Today, one of the biggest challenges for protecting historic places is finding the new generation of protectors. **Complete this crossword puzzle** of careers that help protect our heritage! Which of these jobs do you want to do?

Word Bank

President	Grants Writer
Archeologist	Historian
Teacher	Curator
Engineer	Surveyor
Carpenter	Ranger
Architect	Politician

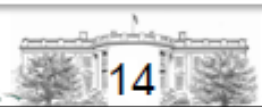


Down

- Someone who hold the highest office in the United States and can designate monuments using the Antiquities Act
- Someone who works with wood.
- Someone who educates people about everything from science, history, and math, to art, music, and writing.

Across

- Someone who designs and protects buildings.
- Someone who studies the remains of ancient human activity.
- Someone who finds artifacts to display in museums.
- Someone who studies the recorded past of human activity.
- Someone who works in our National Parks protecting and preserving our natural and cultural heritage.



14

A Closer Look! Matching

Draw lines from each key historic person to their accomplishments! Go back through the book and use the *A Closer Look!* facts as clues.



Sequoyah



Lady Bird Johnson



Carter G. Woodson



President Theodore Roosevelt



Ann Pamela Cunningham

This figure asked many people to write true stories about the loss of older communities. This helped inspire government officials to protect our shared history.

This figure created an association to help protect and preserve Mount Vernon, the home of former President George Washington.

Supporting preservation acts across the country, this figure used the Antiquities Act to designate 18 sites as National Monuments.

This figure created a writing system which helped preserve the Cherokee language and allowed for the Cherokee culture to continue to this day.

This figure was an historian, author, and journalist who honored an important part of American history by preserving languages, traditional foods, dances, and artwork.

Into the Future



How will you help protect our national heritage?

The **National Register of Historic Places** asks everyone to make special records of important places on nomination forms. State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) are two groups that help the public complete these forms. Is there a place in your community that you think is important?

Complete your own Junior Ranger nomination form! Think of a historic place in your community that you think is worth protecting. Talk with a park ranger, teacher, or parent to help you complete this form!

1. Draw a picture of a place you think is worth protecting.



2. What is it? Check the box!



Building



Site



Object



Structure



District



Other _____

3. Where is it?

Camden, New Jersey

4. How old is it? What was it used for in the past and what is it used for today?

It's about 160 years old. It was used to house Walt Whitman. Today it is a museum.

5. Why is it important?

Walt Whitman was a canonical American poet who remains influential to this day.

BONUS ACTIVITY! After you complete the form, go to www.nps.gov/nr to find out if your nominated place is already listed in the National Register!



One of our protectors in this book deserves special attention.
Unscramble the code to find out who of our figures is the most
important protector of our National Historic Places!

		R O W				
		1	2	3	4	5
C O L U M N	1	A	B	C	D	E
	2	F	G	H	I	J
	3	K	L	M	N	O
	4	P	Q	R	S	T
	5	U	V	W	X	YZ

To crack the code: In each pair of numbers below, the first number is the column number; the second number is the row number. Follow the column number and row number to where they intersect. Examples: 3/4 = N 2/5 = J.

Write the letters in the spaces below to reveal where to turn in the book!

CODE: 4/1 1/1 2/2 1/5 4/5 5/3 3/5

GO HERE: **P A G E T W O**

Who is it? Write the answer below!

ME!

Become a Web Ranger

One of the best ways to preserve the past is to embrace the “future.” Now you can learn about national parks, monuments, and historic sites online. There are more than 50 fun activities just for you. Complete the activities, track your progress, receive rewards, and earn your free Web Ranger patch!

How to get started:

1. Ask an adult for help and visit the Web Ranger website at www.nps.gov/webrangers/

2. Sign up.

Now you can help preserve historic sites from your home!

3. Take the Web Rangers pledge.

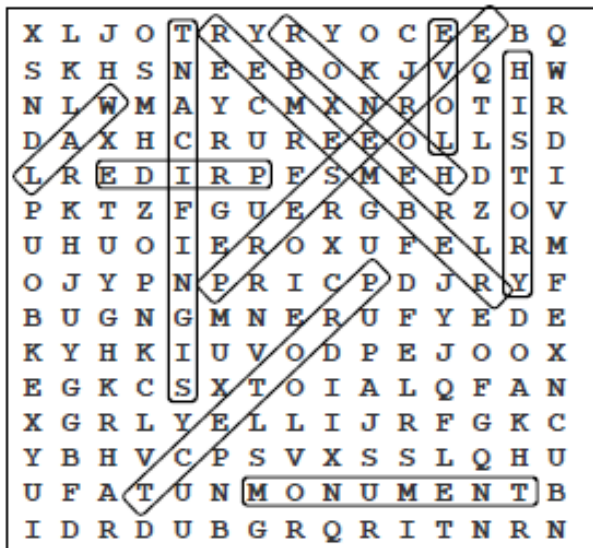
4. Print your Web Rangers card.

5. Choose your activities!



Answer Key

Word Search – Page 3



Park Matching – Page 6, 7

1. Dry Tortugas is in **Florida**.
2. Denali is in **Alaska**.
3. USS Arizona Memorial is in **Hawaii**.
4. Canyon De Chelly is in **Arizona**.
5. Brown V. Board is in **Kansas**.
6. Ellis Island is in **New York**.

Unscramble – Page 11

1. **MESA VERDE** preserves the remains of past human activity. It is an Archeological Resource.
2. **MOUNT VERNON** is a material assembly that extends the limits of human capability. It is a Historic Structure.
3. **GRAND CANYON VILLAGE** is a setting we have created in the natural world. It is a Cultural Landscape.
4. **CANYON DE CHELLY** honors a site that contains structures, landscapes, objects, and natural features of significance to a traditionally associated group of people. It is an Ethnographic Resource.
5. **USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL** is the manifestation of human behavior and ideas. This is defined as Museum Objects.

Crossword – Page 14

Down

1. President
4. Carpenter
5. Teacher

Across

2. Architect
3. Archeologist
6. Curator
7. Historian
8. Ranger



National Park Service



This Award Certifies that

Jim Staurowski

is an official

National Historic Preservation Act Junior
Ranger

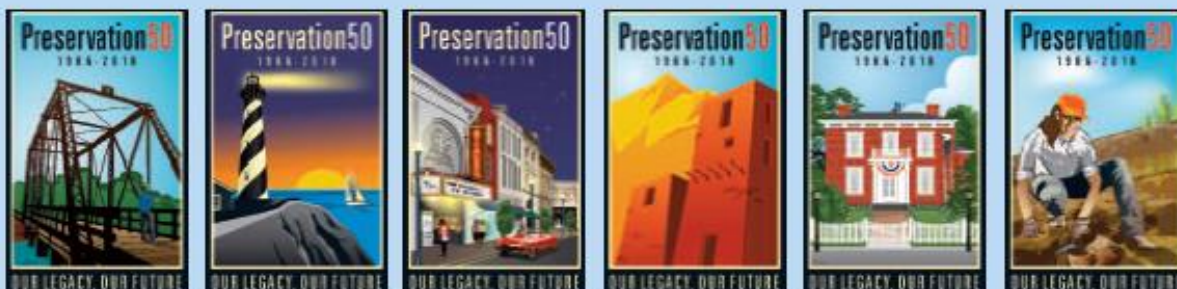
As a Junior Ranger, I pledge to do my part to conserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources of the National Park System and my community for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.



Historic Preservation Junior Ranger Activity Book

"The historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people . . . the preservation of this irreplaceable heritage is in the public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, economic, and energy benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Americans."

– Preamble to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1966



Visit the www.Preservation50.org for more information about the National Historic Preservation Act, celebrations around the country, and the future of historic preservation.



This activity book and its badge are funded by:
National Park Service
 Cultural Resources Stewardship, Partnerships, and Science Directorate
 1849 C Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20240

